# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.


## THE MURDERER MULLER.

**His Arrival in London—Great Excitement—Inspector Tanner's Narrative of the Voyage.**

Franz Muller, the English railway murderer, arrived in London on the 17th ultimo, in custody of Inspector Tanner. His arrival created intense excitement, and the papers are filled with accounts of the prisoner's appearance and conversation, and reports of the examination at the Bow Street Police Court. It appears that during the voyage Muller was kept in the female hospital on the *Ems*, in charge of two policemen. Only a few lady passengers and some gentlemen were allowed to speak to him on one or two occasions.

A gentleman who went out in the *Victoria* with him, visited him at Queenstown on the arrival of the steamer. He recognised and conversed with him freely. He ate and drank during the voyage as if nothing had happened, read "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield," and still persists in asserting his innocence, adhering to his first statement as to the possession of the watch and hat.

On the train from Liverpool to London, says the *Star*, Muller looked pale and a little scared by the noise and hubbub created by the mass of railway employees who swarmed like bees on and around the carriage to get a good look at him. After the tickets of the passengers had been collected, the train set forward for the Euston Station, and reached there at 2.45. The prisoner's van was in attendance, and Muller was at once placed in it, amid a deafening roar from another crowd in the Euston Station, and taken to Bow street. Immediately on his arrival at the detective office, Muller asked for and was supplied with some beer. He seemed perfectly calm and collected, but on two occasions expressed the annoyance he felt at being made an exhibition of.

INCIDENTS.

About a quarter to 12 o'clock a tall and gentlemanly dressed man obtained admission to the room by walking in rear of two of the detective officers. This person walked boldly up to Muller, with whom he shook hands, observing, "And so you are Franz Muller? Well, I am very glad to see you and shake hands with you. Do you think you will be able to prove your innocence?" Muller, standing up, replied, "I do." The gentleman referred to said, in a loud tone of voice, "You know, Muller, this is a very serious charge." To this observation no reply was made.

Upon being locked up in the cell on Saturday afternoon, Muller sat down and remained for a few seconds sitting with his hands folded between his knees, and his head slightly bowed, apparently in deep thought. Being asked by the officer in charge of the cell whether he wanted anything, he replied:—"Yes; I have had nothing since morning." Mr. Beard, the solicitor, and Dr. Juch, the interpreter to the "German Legal Protection Society," came in. Dr. Juch, addressing the prisoner, said:—"Muller, how do you get on?" He replied:—"Very bad," and burst into tears.

Dr. Juch told him he would be protected, and introduced Mr. Beard as the solicitor to the Association, and being engaged to act as his (Muller's) legal adviser. Muller replied that he was aware of that, having been informed of it by his attorney in America, and that he was very happy to hear it, because he could not afford means to defend himself. He added:—"I am quite innocent of the crime, and I shall be able to prove that." After a long interview Mr. Beard and Dr. Juch left him. He appeared somewhat cheered after the interview.

NARRATIVE OF INSPECTOR TANNER.

The following statement has been made by Inspector Tanner, who has had charge of Muller since his apprehension on board the *Victoria*:—

"We left Liverpool on the 24th July. On the 3rd of August I sketched Sergeant Clark at Staten Island about eighteen miles from Sandy Hook, a place where there is a telegraph station. I got on shore myself in communication with that station, but except a telegram forwarded to me at Staten Island to Sergeant Clark the instant the *Victoria* was signalled not to arrive, nevertheless, was a difficulty to get over. The pilots at the point showed in large numbers, and to prevent any of them communicating with Muller while the *Victoria* arrived, I placed handbills, offering a reward of sixty dollars to the first pilot who would board the vessel, and privately ask the captain to have a boat to prevent Muller having one, as he was wanted. It took a fortnight to find all the pilots, and this caution then.

"About fourteen days after this the *Victoria* made her appearance and turned the Sandy Hook, and many other ships, she also took the pilot on board, and took her by tender, which, being the pilot-boat I had previously engaged, brought the pilot and officer on board. Sergeant Clark about a week after this. I then put myself in communication with the police, who rendered me all the assistance possible. The United States Marshal deputed Sergeant Tiernan, of New York, detectives and police were summoned at Staten Island. On the 24th the *Victoria* was sailed. The law would not allow Commissioner Rew on board a warrant till I could measure affidavit that Muller was the person in the Kelso Arms, and as the *Victoria* was telegraphed I went to New York, and made an affidavit to the effect, which was complied with (the same is on of the British Consul.

"Here I met Tiernan and Sergeant Clark boarded the *Victoria*. Mr. Tiernan told the prisoner that he had a warrant for his apprehension. Muller said, 'Very well; but was not in the least alarmed. He was searched, and his, and keys handed to him. His box was opened, a watch was found, and Muller said it was his watch, and that he bought it of a man in the London Docks, and gave £4 for it. He said also that he bought the hat in Petticoat lane. Soon after arrival at Bow Street and my last warrant, and I requested the prisoner to be kept on board all night. In the morning I took him down, with seven others, and asked Mr. Death if he saw any one there who bought the chain. He said 'Yes,' and pointed out the prisoner. At this time the excitement in New York was intense. There were hundreds of boats around the ship.

"I then took the prisoner to Mulberry station. I knew he had had nothing to eat and drink for some time. Up to this moment he appeared perfectly indifferent to what was passing. When he was in the station I asked him if he would have anything. He replied, 'No.' I told him I had a duty to perform, and that I wished to do it kindly, and he had better have something. He said, 'Well, I will eat,' and burst into tears, and sobbed about for twenty minutes. He afterwards ate some cold and butter and drank some tea. On the 31st I got the warrant. In the meantime the prisoner was kept in the station, and I arranged that a prisoner should sleep with him the whole time.

"On the 3d he was handed over to my custody, and I never saw him in a cell but in the ship, having previously arranged to have the hospital at my disposal, so that he might be kept away from the saloon passengers, as well as from the steerage. We left on Saturday, the 3d. Before the ship was fairly in motion with people on board to see Muller embark. I had put him down below. When I got him on board, I told him it was customary to put such prisoners in irons, but that I had no desire to carry him there unnecessarily, and if he would promise to subject himself to me, and to remain in that part of the vessel under the office I had placed over him, I would not put irons upon him. He was very thankful, and said, 'I will do anything you please.'

"On the second day I asked him if he felt sick. He said, 'No; I feel very well, and I like my berth.' He said the diet was very different to what he got on board the *Victoria*, and that he was much improved in the passage. He said they had to cook their own dinners, and that it was common for some one to walk off with another's dinner, which seemed to amuse him, and caused him to laugh heartily. He said also, 'I am glad I left the *Victoria* as I could not swear they would get nothing, but I do not believe from his demeanor since he has been in my custody that he was in the habit of swearing. I asked him if he would like a book to read. He said, 'Yes, I should like some time to read.' I lent him the 'Pickwick Papers,' into the middle of which he entered, and laughed hearty. 'Have you ever lent him 'David Copperfield,' which he has mentioned to me?' 'No, I have not.' 'Then you have the whole to come.' He has been in excellent health and appears to have enjoyed himself as much as anybody on board.

"On the day we left New York a German gentleman came on board, and I saw him in close conversation with Muller. I asked him if he was a solicitor, he said he was not. I then told him I could not grant his request, and I asked him his name, writing down the prisoner, and I told him he must not write to Muller. I then left Muller last with the prisoner. Before I left he would be ordered, that he could be sent to me. He left the hands of Mr. Beard, and the exchange was not into the hands of Mr. Beard, and to enable him not to communicate with the prisoner, and was left with the prisoner. Before I left he would be ordered, which, being the pilot-boat I had previously engaged, brought the pilot and officer on board. Sergeant Clark about a week after this. I then put myself in communication with the police, who rendered me all the assistance possible. The United States Marshal deputed Sergeant Tiernan, of New York, detectives and police were summoned at Staten Island. On the 24th the *Victoria* was sailed. The law would not allow Commissioner Rew on board a warrant till I could measure affidavit that Muller was the person in the Kelso Arms, and as the *Victoria* was telegraphed I went to New York, and made an affidavit to the effect, which was complied with (the same is on of the British Consul.

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# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.


### MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE A. McCALL ON THE WAR.

At the late annual mass meeting held by the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, at West Chester, the committee on organization tendered to Major-General McCALL the honor of presiding over the meeting, but being unable to do so, he sent a letter, breathing loyalty and patriotism in every line. It will be read with pleasure by thousands of his brave comrades-in-arms, and especially the Pennsylvania Reserves, as whose commander he won the gratitude of the whole country for saving McCLELLAN'S army, by the gallant stand he made at Mechanicsville, and again at Gaines' hill and Newmarket cross-roads—three battles he fought while McCLELLAN was far in the rear in each instance, having neglected to post reinforcements where they could succor the Reserves when attacked by double their numbers.

"If there be those who doubt as to what course to pursue to save our national honor let them read the following extract from the letter:—

"Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to convey, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question (the conduct of the war) now before our country, and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election; which views, in the main, have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change.

"No one deplored more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the Rebellion of the South; yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of rousing and exerting all the energies of the country to this end. One of two things then stared us in the face, either the positive suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union, or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth, and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention, and war with the Southern people. I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

"With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now endorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States, until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE A. McCALL."

### RAHASHONAH.

The celebrated Jewish festival of the New Year, called Rahashonah, commenced on Friday at six o'clock in the evening. On this occasion the disciples of the ancient Church abstain from all manner of toil, and give themselves up to the enjoyments provided in the bounty of this world. Feasting, social pleasure, and rejoicing will prevail as through the Christmas holidays of the Christian community. The ceremonies of this festival, and those which follow it, are curious to the mind of all but members of the Jewish Church. Each day a horn is blown thirty times in every synagogue. This horn must be taken from the head of a wether, and is sounded in commemoration of the deliverance of ISAAC from the sacrifice.

A week after the conclusion of this festival the Jews will keep the grand annual fast day when, after eating supper, they will entirely abstain from eating, drinking, snuffing, and smoking, from six o'clock on one evening to the same hour on the following day. During this grand penitential period all confess to Heaven their sins, in the hope of mercy. Then follow eight days of glad rejoicing, feasting and social delight. The tables in every house are loaded with good things. A cottage is erected, covered with evergreens, and adorned with the rarest flowers of the garden and the field. Coming from the synagogue, the roof of this cottage is opened, and thanks are given to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for His many bounties and mercies, and His guardianship over His "chosen people."

A week after this beautiful festival—a veritable "Feast of Roses"—the Jewish holiday season is brought to a close by the observance of the day that commemorates the descent of the Prophet Moses from Sinai, with the Ten Commandments engraved upon the two tables of stone. This anniversary is celebrated by a feast, when the best and purest wines, cakes, and other dainties are sumptuously provided. These holidays and observances are not strictly adhered to by those recognized as the Reformed Jews, who have changed many of the ancient forms and ceremonies, and who, instead of keeping to the ancient landmarks of Israel, yield something to the notions of modern days.

### UNTOLD AGONIES.

Most of our social miseries have found a tongue. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" has made the world a mourner over the sorrows of the sewing women, and his "Bridge of Sighs" has awakened a very wide compassion for the unfortunate Magdalen. "Hot Corn" and "Newsboy" sketches of life in our streets have turned moist eyes upon the little ragged ones we meet in our every-day walks. But there remain some growing agonies in our midst, and at our very firesides, which no lips have uttered, no pens portrayed.

We can barely allude to them in these columns, with the brief suggestion to the sympathizing reformer that they are not absolutely beyond relief. It would scarcely be credited by any than an inquiring mind that so much suffering should result from so simple a cause. Those nicely printed, broadly advertised, and extensively circulated weekly papers are the authors of the mischief and misery to which we are compelled to refer, in the performance of a tearful duty. They will publish long and intensely exciting stories in hebdomadal bits, and occasionally a single paper gives its readers no less than three absorbing tales with only a few chapters of each in the same number.

The consequences are fearful. Suppose Lucinda subscribes to the "Weekly Banner of Freedom," in which the blood-killing romances of Cobbs, Dobbs, and Hobbs exclusively appear. The number for this week contains three "powerful" tales, and Lucinda, in a fever of anxiety, aroused by the flaming announcement, greedily devours every word. In the first story—the "Fatal Betrothal; or, the Bandit of the Glen," by Cobbs—the absorbing narrative proceeds as far as the point where, on a moonlight night, Reginald is climbing over the garden wall, while his devoted Anastasia is descending from her chamber window by a ladder of silken cord, when an inconsiderate canine barks, and a deep voice calls out, "What ho! stand!" and there Lucinda is brought to a sudden halt by a "To be continued."

For a whole week the anxious reader is constrained to wonder what followed. For a whole week she is left in a bewildering doubt as to the fate of the indiscreet lovers in that terrible moment. For a whole week, though it may rain or snow, she is expected to imagine that the moon shines—while Anastasia is exercising herself on the *corde volante*, and Reginald is trembling on the top of the wall, which, oh! horror! may be serried with spikes! For a whole week, even while boiling the potatoes, kneading the bread, or plying the needle, the awful order, "What ho! stand!" is to ring in her ears.

But that is only one third of her afflictions. The second story—"The Avenger; or, the Pirate of the Lonely Isle," by Dobbs—takes Lucinda's imagination out upon the stormy deep, pictures a terrific conflict between the crew of the "Sarah Jane"—a vessel which is happy in having the lovely Henrietta Fitzdrabble as a passenger—and the pirate crew of the "long, low, black, rakish-looking schooner," and just as the distracted maiden has thrown herself over the bow of the "Sarah Jane," to escape "a fate worse than death," and is seized by the tresses in time to prevent her falling into the yawning waters, comes down the inevitable curtain—"To be continued." And now, for the next week, Lucinda is to keep up her interest in the story by fancying a beautiful girl hanging over the ravenous sea, her auburn hair in the rough grasp of a pirate fiend. But the troubles of the unfortunate reader do not end here.

There is a third romance, by Hobbs, styled "The Patriot of the Days that Tried Man's Souls;" very trying to Lucinda's soul, also, for when her excited imagination gets to the "To be continued," the heroic patriot has just blown up his house to save it from the infernal redcoats, and the reader is left in a heart-rending doubt as to whether any of the legs, arms, heads, &c., which are seen flying through the smoke, were the property of the devoted son of freedom.

Now, if we endeavor to picture to ourselves the state of Lucinda's mind during the succeeding week, with Reginald and Anastasia on the garden wall and silken ladder, and the deep voice calling upon them to be so absurd as to "stand;" Miss Fitzdrabble in a state of suspense, by the hair of the head, over the flaming sea; and a horrible mass of human limbs flying through the smoke—some of them, perhaps, the fragments of a cherished hero—all to be remembered, and all most terribly exciting the heart of the fair reader, we may have a faint idea of that unwritten misery which afflicts thousands upon thousands of young people in this age of woe ineffable.

### JUDGE KELLEY'S REPLY TO GENERAL NAGLEE.

We invite the especial attention of our readers to the admirable reply of Judge KELLEY to General NAGLEE, which will be found in another column. Notwithstanding the tax upon brain and body of our able and eloquent Congressman, who is obliged nightly to measure swords with the combined intellects of the supporters of General McCLELLAN in Philadelphia (by a sort of cramming process), in the person of Mr. NORTHROP, yet he has also found time to meet the flank movement of the ingenious contriver of the council of war which saved General McCLELLAN once, and is now brought forward for fresh service in that direction.

General NAGLEE'S zeal has not been tempered with discretion. Having done a neat thing in cooking up a council of war to turn the edge of public disgust at the manifest incompetence of McCLELLAN, the adroit wire-puller should have kept the secret locked up in his own breast until the darling scheme openly discussed by McCLELLAN'S bosom friends upon his first arrival in Washington should be consummated—we mean his election to the Presidency.


### "THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.


From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

### Married.

KERNS—McKEE.—In Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. George W. Anderson, Mr. ELI T. KERNS, of Chester county, to Miss ELLEN JANE McKEE, daughter of John McKee, Esq., of Lower Merion.

SMITH—LONG.—On the 18th of September, by the Rev. Wm. Major, Mr. FREDERICK SMITH to Miss ANNIE J. LONG, all of this city.

CROSMAN.—At the residence of his grandfather, Col. G. L. Crosman, United States Army, of this city, on the 30th of September ult., JOHN CUSHING KEITH, only son of Captain George B. Crosman, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Mary B. Crosman, aged 11 months and 3 weeks. (St. Louis and Cleveland papers please copy.)

### Died,

FRENCH.—On Second-day morning, the 3d inst., ELIZABETH B., wife of Wm. H. French, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 256 S. Twenty-third street, on Fourth-day morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GLADING.—On the 30th ult., GEORGE GLADING, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HUHN.—In this city, on the 2d inst., GEORGE HUHN, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon Camp William Penn, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1714 Brown street, on Thursday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MASSON.—On the 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, CHARLES A. MASSON, aged 67 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 909 N. Tenth street, above Poplar, on Wednesday afternoon next, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SIMPSON.—On the evening of October 1, THOMAS F. SIMPSON.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Saturday, the 1st instant, JOHN WALKER, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, No. 1134 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.


MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
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ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
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I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotoline, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Linetings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.


## BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery to the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Many years of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.

W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shidd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.


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The finest brand,
Expressly adapted for
Medicinal purposes.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STEGE & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.


## EDUCATIONAL.


CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
se9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS GOODS
FROM THE RECENT
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PANIC AUCTION SALES.
FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS,
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS.
POIL DE CHEVRES,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c. &c.
In constant receipt of New Lots, which we
CLOSE OUT CHEAP.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-4-3t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

NEW U. S. LOAN.
$40,000,000.
Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for
PROPOSALS FOR THE
NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN,
We will include in our bid for the same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
For information apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10-4-5t Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 222 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. je7

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS


## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LESSEES and Managers, LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 4, 1864,
Second appearance of the
WARNER COMEDY COMBINATION,
Who will appear in the celebrated Comedy entitled
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute.....Mr. WM. WARREN
Captain Absolute.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Lydia Languish.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Mrs. Malaprop.....Miss EMILY McVAYER
Sixth Grand Family Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 8, when the SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER, will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
VESTIVALI—BEL DEMONIO!
First Nights of the great Lyric Actor.
VESTIVALI
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Without Scenery, Costumes &c.
Broad and Sensational Drama of
BEL DEMONIO.
ACILLO.....VESTIVALI
In which he will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see bills.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1321 CHESNUT Street.
ALLISON & BINCKEN.....Proprietors.
MORAN'S MINSTRELS
In an elegant
MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING,
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-6t

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 805 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

GRAND CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT Of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given at CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, October 6, 1864,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR
Of the CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, and the ORPHANS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.
The very best talent, both vocal and instrumental, have been engaged, and no effort has been spared by the management to make this the Grand Concert of the Season, with a Programme the most varied and entertaining yet presented.
This will comprise gems from the Italian Opera and Sacred Music, with National, Sentimental, Irish, Scotch, and Humorous Vocal Selections from the most admired musical authors. A "Grand Chorus" will be sung by the "Saengerbund Musical Society, and the "Gloria in Excelsis," from the Great War Mass of Haydn, effectively given by a full Choir, composed of the principal singers from all the best choirs of city, both Catholic and Protestant.
Choice Solos will be performed upon the Violin, by Professor Hammer; Flute, Professor Droughman; Piano, Professor Newland; Harp, Professor Albrecht; together with original Variations upon the Harp, from the Operas of "Lucrezia Borgia," "Norma," and "Somnambula," by Signor Abatta, the renowned Italian Harpist.
Amongst others also who will assist upon this festive occasion, are the Arion Vocalists (Quartette Association) Miss Josephine O'Connell, Miss Ellie McCaffrey, Miss M. A. Walsh, Mesdames Hammer and Litel, Lady Amateur, Herr Anton, Samuel W. Budd, Philip Moore, Charles A. Janke, Daniel McIntyre, and a host of others.
The piano used upon this occasion is a grand-action piano, from the celebrated manufactory of George Steck & Co., and will be presided at by Prof. WILLIAM A. NEWLAND.
The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7½, precisely.
9-4-1uth3t THOMAS E. HARKINS, Director.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4 WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!
A beautiful Steel Portrait of
ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT,
Size 19x24.....Price $1·00
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Agents.
G. W. PITCHER,
10-4-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 63 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BONNET OPENING,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

## PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions (40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, including premium of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated depository at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business will out charge; for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this depot. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notices of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department on final payment of instalments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or Bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice or acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1. Interest on deposits from that date to November 1 will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first instalment, or twenty-five per cent. of the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness;" but such certificates will be used in part payment of the first instalment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

(Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN,
10-4-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN
Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.
We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the
BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.
There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.
Parties having
5-20 LOAN
Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se16-1m Philadelphia.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the
FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m opposite State House.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET, BELOW THIRTEENTH STREET.
By invitation of the
UNION LEAGUE,
CAPTAIN GEORGE W. CURRY,
FOURTH DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
Will address the public
THIS EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

HALL OF THE
UNION LEAGUE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
By invitation of the
UNION LEAGUE,
DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.,
Will address the public
ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,
And follow it by a Lecture upon
THE WOMEN OF THE WAR.
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
The Ladies are invited to attend. 10-4-2t

TENTH WARD.
Independent Candidate for Common Council,
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.
10-4-7t*

GRAND GATHERING OF
PATRIOTS.
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, ONE COUNTRY.
The Stars and Stripes for All the Land.
MAINE,
VERMONT,
MOBILE,
ATLANTA,
SHENANDOAH.
All friends of
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON;
All gallant Veterans who have fought for our
GLORIOUS UNION;
All who love and honor our
BRAVE SOLDIERS;
All who are determined that the
MAJORITY SHALL RULE;
All who would negotiate an honorable peace, with
GRANT,
SHERMAN,
SHERIDAN, and
FARRAGUT
As Peace Commissioners; all who hate
TREASON,
And would
PUNISH TRAITORS;
All who rejoice when our Armies
ARE VICTORIOUS;
All who revere our
PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,
And still cherish their principles; all who are grateful for the blessings transmitted to us by the
HEROES OF '76;
All who would preserve these blessings for their children;
ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED,
Are requested to meet at
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864,
To testify their devotion to the
CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,
Which armed traitors in some States, and unarmed sympathizers in others, are trying to overthrow.
LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME,
And with united voices proclaim that, in spite of
SLAVEHOLDING NABOBS
AND
EUROPEAN DESPOTS,
Our Country shall forever remain a
FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY,
And a home for the
OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.
God and Our Country—Freedom Forever.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will take place, on the adjournment of the Meeting, IN THE SQUARE.
By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.
JOHN G. BUTLER,
10-3-4t CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON [illegible].

HEADQUARTERS
LINCOLN & JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB,
THIRTY-THIRD AND MARKET STS.,
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.
PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.
ORDERS No. 1.
I. Messrs. Henry Hancock, William J. Sloan, J. Alexander Simpson, Thomas Hunter, Matthew Morris, D. H. Lane, A. J. Morgan, Lieutenant William E. Rowan, John A. Palmer, and Sergeant Samuel D. Mansfield, have been appointed Assistant Marshals.
Captains John F. Levy and Edward J. Altemus have been appointed Aids to Chief Marshal, and Lieutenant Samuel T. Cowperthwait Commander of the Lieutenant Samuel T. Cowperthwait Commander of the Cavalcade. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
II. Clubs, after forming in their respective Precincts, will assemble at these Headquarters, and report on next WEDNESDAY Evening, October 5, at 7 o'clock.
III. The line will be formed at 7½ o'clock precisely.
By order of
J. C. PAYNTER,
10* CHIEF MARSHAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 402 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th.
10-1-7t JOHN F. GRAFF, Secretary and Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Emporium, 34 Soulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3-2m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors,
9-29-19t O. T. YERKES, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—THE Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., in cash, on the capital stock of this company, and have directed the creation of NEW STOCK to the amount of ten per cent., to be distributed pro rata to the holders of the stock, on the 1st day of October next, to represent the capital here-before expended in building the Bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the double track, clear of Government tax.
ALFRED HORNER,
9-24-stuth-2w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have declared the fourth monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th, 6th, and 7th instant.
[10-1-6t] CHARLES A. DUY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 260½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 8 to October 20.
10-3-10t H. P. BUFFER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the

# Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.


## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### THE FOES OF THE COUNTRY McCLELLAN'S FRIENDS.

*From the Times.*

Every Rebel newspaper in the South, every Tory newspaper in England, every Imperial newspaper in France, expresses a hope for the election of McClellan. No Copperhead newspaper can deny this fact. Every new mail brings a new exhibition of it.

Now, how is it that Rebels, Tories, Imperialists, and Copperheads are in such extraordinary accord on this point? What is there that unites them all in such a longing that George B. McClellan should take place Abraham Lincoln? Can it be a desire for the strength and glory of our country? Do Rebels favor him because they want the Confederacy wiped out and the Union restored? Do the privileged classes of England favor him because they want our Democratic institutions to be secured and strengthened? Do the supporters of the French Emperor favor him because they imagine that the success of "the Model Republic" will commend the Imperial system and perpetuate his dynasty.

These are questions that no supporter of McClellan dare undertake to answer. To say yes to them would be ridiculous. To say anything else, would be to confess that the election of McClellan promises ill, and not good, to the country.

The bare statement of the fact, that all the elements hostile to the Union, in the South and in Europe, are united for McClellan, is in itself a conclusive reason why no friend of the Union should support him. It tells the whole story. The attraction to McClellan is as evil attraction. Bad men don't rally to a righteous lead. The wolves didn't make the sheep their captain; or, if they did, it was only to impose upon the simple, and get a better chance at the fold.

It is needless to discuss McClellan. Let him be what he may, his having such a following condemns him. Imagine him ever so good a Union man, it don't make him fit to be trusted. Some of his friends say, to the prejudice of his sincerity, that privately he don't agree with the Chicago platform. It may be so. But his private agreement or disagreement has nothing practically to do with his line of action, as the head of his party. The sheep at the head of the wolves must do wolves' work. Its getting there may have come from an innocent silliness; but once there, it cannot help itself. The position dominates. The single will is nothing against the general disposition and the settled policy.

Fernando Wood had a right to say, with all emphasis, in his speech at Tammany Hall:—"General McClellan will be our agent and the creature of our will." Vallandigham but told the plain truth in his Sydney speech, when he said that the Chicago platform "should be the accepted enunciation of Democratic doctrines for the next four years," and declared unqualifiedly that McClellan "will abide by its principles."

That which unites Rebels, Tories, Imperialists with the rankest Copperheads so unanimously upon the Chicago nominee, cannot be any particular concern for him personally. Their fervor can be due to nothing else than to a liking for the policy of the party with which he is identified. They believe that policy adverse to the Union, and on that score only give him their support. Are these men deceived? Can it be that the keenest intellects among all the enemies of the Union are at fault in estimating the effect of McClellan's election upon the fortunes of the Union?

Now will loyal Americans further these malign calculations? Are they willing to cast such votes as shall delight the enemies of the Republic? Every true American feeling revolts against it. The time has not come when our birthright is to be managed so as to please Rebels at home and foes at road. Our people have not yet so degenerated from their fathers, who braved the world in laying broad and deep, in human rights, the foundations of a Government that shall endure for ages.

### WHO SUPPORT McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON?

*From the Tribune.*

I. Every Tory and anti-Liberal journal in the British Isles is a bigoted, noisy, violent champion of our Rebel slaveholders, insisting that their Confederacy must and ought to triumph over the Union—that "the South" can never be subdued, and never should be. Every one of these journals advocates and hopes for the success of McClellan.

II. Every Imperial, anti-Republican journal issued in France, together with the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the Imperial organ in this city, is a champion of our Slaveholders' Rebellion, of Southern independence, and of the election of McClellan. They evidently consider the last of these desiderata the condition or complement of the two former.

III. Millard Fillmore, who in 1856 volunteered the assertion that, in case of a Republican triumph in the pending Presidential election the South would break up the Union, and be justified in so doing, is out for McClellan.

IV. Richard W. Lathers, who, about the time of her secession, wrote that, whenever South Carolina should call on him to do so, he was ready to fight in her service, is an active and paying McClellanite.

V. Henry Grinnell, who has been quoted without contradiction in the Richmond journals as heart and soul with the slaveholding Rebels, is an active and prominent supporter of McClellan.

VI. General Robert Patterson, who, in flagrant defiance of his orders, turned his army away from fighting or holding Joe Johnston's Rebel force on the Shenandoah near Winchester, marching it back towards Maryland, and so allowing Johnston to hurry his troops to join Beauregard at Manassas, and thus defeat the Union army at Bull run, is a zealous supporter of McClellan.

VII. General Fitz John Porter, who was General Patterson's Chief of Staff, and who has since been found guilty by a court-martial of treasonable disobedience of orders and refusal to fight at the second battle of Bull run, whereby General Pope was defeated, and who was therefor cashiered from the army, is a thick-and-thin supporter of McClellan.

VIII. George W. Woodward, who declared, while secession was in progress, that he wanted any line of separation of the States run north of his State (Pennsylvania), and who last year pronounced filling the Union armies by draft unconstitutional, is a zealous partisan of McClellan's election.

IX. Horatio Seymour, who in 1861 proposed to a friend that the State of New York should adopt the Montgomery Constitution, and so join the Southern Confederacy, is stumping day and night for McClellan.

X. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who wrote a public letter to L. W. Burnett, of Newark, urging that New Jersey should secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy, is stumping day and night for McClellan.

XI. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of this city, has vetoed the Common Councils' recent resolve to illuminate our city on account of the great Union victories, in a message surcharged with Copperhead malignity and thinly disguised sympathy for the Rebel cause. He presided at the great McClellan ratification in Union Square.

XII. Thousands of open, active Rebels, many of whom have served in the Rebel armies, are now at home in Kentucky or Missouri, under the folds of the Union flag. Every one of these, while still a Rebel, will vote (if permitted) for McClellan; while every one who has got his "rights," and wants the Union to triumph over the Rebellion, is for Lincoln and Johnson. And so with the thousands of Southern refugees and fugitives in this and other Northern cities.

Fellow-citizens! we speak what we do know, and what you may also know, if you will drop into any place of popular resort and sit quietly till you hear some one whose talk betrays his sympathy with the Rebels, and his hope and trust that they may yet triumph, and you will soon hear him blowing for McClellan and cursing the President for not keeping him longer at the head of the Union forces. (We can hardly forgive him for keeping the Great Unready there so long.) And whenever, from Lapland to Australia, you find a man who wishes success to the Slaveholders' Rebellion, there you have a man who favors the election of George B. McClellan.

If you like that company, go in! The Union cause can do without you.

### A DRAFTED PRIEST DECLINES A SUBSTITUTE.

*From the Tribune.*

A beautiful example of Christian patriotism has been given by a Catholic priest in Detroit. The pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father James Hennessy, was drafted in the drawing for the Sixth Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him, and preparations were made to get him a substitute. Father Hennessy said, "No, I cannot permit this. My country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man offer for me. I will take my own place in the army." [illegible] know nothing grander in the history of the nation than this patriotic conduct. The determination of the conscientious and patriotic priest is fixed. Members of his congregation have in vain offered to go into the field for him. But his fine sense of duty to his country and to the law will not permit him to serve his country by substitution. A Detroit paper says of Father Hennessy:—

To those who know Father Hennessy intimately—how fatherly and tenderly he cares for the souls of his flock—what manly and patriotic advice he has given them as citizens—his unostentatious benevolence to the poor and sic [illegible] h.

### Letter of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in Reply to Henry M. Naglee.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1864.

Sir—My attention has been called to a letter, [illegible] the 27th ult., which you have done me the [illegible] through the public journals, in which you are [illegible] declarations, and all of the relations that have [illegible] between us, are confined to two or three [illegible], at one of which you were pleased [illegible] to the kindness of my father, who always [illegible] and gave you cheering, friendly [illegible] advice. You were pleased [illegible] the son the kind and valuable instruction which you gave the father, and to proffer [illegible] services whenever they would be accepted.

You will pardon me, General, if I limit the relations [illegible] between us to one casual meeting [illegible] in the office and presence of my venerated father, the late Judge Kelley, Esq. I do not [illegible] have had a word of intercourse with you on [illegible] occasion. On that occasion, I remember [illegible] had been friends and told you that in the office of the Prothonotary at the Court of which I was a Judge your father had recognized me by my likeness to his early friend, my father. That was the only time I ever remember to have seen him, but I shall ever remember the pleasant words he spoke of my father, who died during my infancy.

The public will estimate the gratitude I owe you for this pleasant incident, but it was not to notice your personal allusion that I took my pen.

You then proceed to quote a few sentences from the report in the "Press" of the 23d ult., of my remarks at the meeting in Concert Hall the evening previous, and at the conclusion of the extract you say, "Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, maliciously false."

The extract you cite is as follows:—

"It got out that the President was determined to have the grey haired, and it was bound that General McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Louisiana campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the cousin of Joseph Hooker. General McClellan's plan was concocted by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put it through a strict course of examination. Our General Blenker owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. 'Sir,' said Mr. Stanton, 'you have no right here.' I am representing General Hooker,' said he. It was afterwards found out that General Naglee was absent without leave and that Fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council. (Applause.)"

The report from which you clip this extract does not purport to be verbatim, nor was it rail. I have, however, no special exception to take to the passage you quote. It embodies a fair statement of my assertions so far as it goes. It refers to what occurred during the first week in March, 1862, and must follow in the report, which I have not read, my statement of the disappointment well-informed men had experienced in the last week of February.

I had told the audience of the hopes entertained by the President, the Secretary of War, and leading members of Congress of the success of General McClellan's proposed surprise of the Rebels on the line of Brandywine. You doubtless remember that the success of that promised movement was said by the General to depend on the fact that it was to be a *surprise*. That no suspicion of his contemplated movement might be excited, he proposed that instead of constructing pontoons or hauling them thither, he would collect in the canal canal boats, of which he could construct a bridge across the Potomac. This he did at his leisure. All was now ready. "Everything was wanting, he had nobody but himself to blame," as he himself had said. The morning of the eventful day arrived, and lo, a difficulty, and a difficulty which to the eminent engineer commanding the army was insuperable. It had never occurred to him to measure the outlet-lock through which the boats he had provided were to pass, and now just at the critical moment, as they were some feet wider than the lock, they obstinately refused to pass through! Was it not vexatious? I also told the meeting of the puerile excuses for the failure which he offered in the presence of Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, and that he in their presence proposed to make another effort to surprise the Rebels over a bridge which he thought could be built in ten days. Those who heard me will remember all this, and I am quite sure that General McClellan, infirm as his memory appears to be, can verify all my statements.

I further said, in substance, that this fact following the incident of the stove-pipe at Munson's Hill and the wooden guns at Manassas, had exhausted even the President's stock of patience. But that he had, in the kindness of his heart, determined to give General McClellan a chance to redeem himself from utter ridicule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of campaign. It was then that I said he had no plan, and that when several of the promised ten days had passed he was still without a plan.

At this point of time, my dear General, you come upon the scene, and I reaffirm all that I said of your without attempting to reproduce the language of my address, I reaffirm this, not on the authority of one whom I am proud to call my friend, Hon. E. M. Stanton, but of one whose word you ought to accept, as he was a graduate of West Point, a brigadier general of volunteers, and enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of General McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

Indeed, my dear General, he was commanding a brigade under General Hooker in lower Maryland, which I think was your position when you received a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr. Latham, of California, which, though I cannot give you its precise language, yet you know that Gen. McClellan was in danger of removal because he had stipulated to submit a plan of campaign within a certain number of days, and would be removed if he did not, and requested you to hasten to Washington. I am quite sure, my dear General, that you will not deny this, nor that in pursuance of that communication you did hasten to Washington, and were charged at finding that Mr. Latham had left for New York.

Nor further, that you found a letter from him awaiting you, in which he regretted that duties in connection with the Pacific Mail service imperiously demanded his presence in New York on that day. He, however, referred you to another Democratic Senator, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, and told you to confer freely with him, as you would have done with the writer, as he understood the delicacy of the General's situation, and might be conferred with frankly and safely. Now, I say again, that I am sure you will contradict none of these statements, and ask you have my valued and honored friend, the Secretary of War, could have given me these facts, which were meant to be so confidential. My other assertions of how you proposed the plan of the Peninsula Campaign, and, as politicians say, "packed" a council of war, are all equally true and well known to you. You cannot cause to artfully interesting that each of the twelve generals who attended that council was entitled to but one vote. Eleven of them unanimously dissented. It was called as a council of division commanders, yet Henry M. Naglee, commander of a brigade, was there on the flimsy pretence that it was not at easy to summon his division commander General Hooker, as it was to communicate with him. Now, my dear General, to me ask you, in all candor, were you not reported as absent without leave on the day on which that council met, or are the records in error?

Perhaps I have, by this time exceed your curiosity as to the source from which I derived such minute and accurate information. If so, I will gratify you. All this information came to me but, as you already know, from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, but from you, dear General, late Brigadier General United States Volunteers. On the night of the 30th of March, 1862, you sent to the cars from Broad and Prime streets to Washington. Do you not remember the buoyancy with which you greeted all this, and how you exulted in the success of the artifice by which you had been so prominent an actor? My dear General, your campaign had not then been tested, but now that the result is before us, do you not discover between the sheets of the brave Commander who were sandy made bored by the malaria of the Chickahominy?

The gentlemen to whom you addressed your correspondence on the night of the 29th of March, 1862, were Messrs. George H. Moore and Lemuel W. Bicknell, of this city, and I can remember your surprise on publicly announcing, in several hearing them, that you had not received it. Have they published them lately? I know you, and any who may exhibit my statements to Messrs. Moore and Hooker both of whom are well known in this city.

But my pen has limited to others also of the sincere Messrs. Latrobe, Rice and others, had to communicating the President to induce General McClellan to command. You know General Latham and, doubtless, remember the fact that you and he received some time later from Postmaster General to Washington together, by being on the [illegible] a [illegible] of New

### General Naglee's Letter—One of his Statements about President Lincoln Authoritatively Denied.

The Copperhead press of the country are giving circulation to a letter addressed by General Naglee to Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, in which the author, speaking of General McClellan, makes the following statement:—

"So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned, I have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition, that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. General McClellan restrained his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message, 'Go back to Washington and say to the President, for me, that when I receive my official written orders he shall have my answer.'"

We are authorized to say that the President has no recollection of sending any message or messenger to General McClellan, or of receiving any from him, at any time since he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and certainly none such as mentioned in the published letter of General Naglee. If the President sent a message in writing, the writing can be produced; if a messenger, he can be named. Let either be done if it can.—*Wash. Rep.*


## HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REDUCED

Our Entire Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

FALL GOODS

TO PRICES

That will fully meet the

FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-1-3t

## THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY OPENED THEIR

ENTIRE IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL FANCY SILKS

AT

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

Less than the Fall of Gold

WILL WARRANT.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-1-3t

## BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 10-1-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

## CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAK,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-26-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

## WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants,

AND OTHERS.

We have just opened our

FALL STOCK

OF

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.

☞ A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

WARBURTON & SON,

10-1-stuthlm No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

## SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. | STOCK NOW IN STORE. | FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING AUSTIN

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

## RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

## EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES,

ALPACAS,

WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

## GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN, REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE, Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA, Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

## M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our Choicest Assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

8-17-wfm-2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

## CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections Promptly Made. 8-3-1y

## WM. LONNERSTADTER,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DEALER IN

HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,

No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Second door above Arch,

10-1-1y PHILADELPHIA.

## M. A. JONES

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

MUSLINS OF EVERY GRADE AT PRICES which we warrant as low, or lower, than they can possibly be bought. We are selling a good shirting, 4 wide, for 31 cents per yard; 5 wide, 37½ cents; 4-4 wide, 50 cents. New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta &c., at lowest prices. All the best makes of Heavy and Fine Sheetings in 1¼ yard wide, 1¾ yard, 2 yards, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, and 3 yards wide. Table Linens for $1.25 per yard; very fine Table Linens in great variety; Linen Sheetings, all qualities; Towelings, Nursey Diaper, Napkins, Shirting, and Pillow Linens, &c.

BLANKETS.—Our Blankets were bought last year. We are selling a good Blanket at $7 per pair; on fine Blankets we can save the purchaser $5 per pair. Good Comfortables, $6. Marseilles Quilts, $6.50 each. We are selling very fine Marseilles Quilts, that now costs $50, subject to discolorment, from lying, for $15; this is one of the greatest barrains we have sold. Green Baize and Flannels of all kinds. E. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET street, below Eleventh. 9-21-1mths-3t

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

BELL & READ'S FIRST FALL SALE OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SEASONABLE CLOTHING, FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 9½ o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Room, No. 326 Market street, to which the attention of dealers and all others wanting such goods is invited.

## HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA

Militia, Quartermaster-General's Office,

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 3, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly approved August 22, 1864, Section 20), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable ordnance and materials, the property of the State of Pennsylvania:—

Ten 6-pounders Brass Cannon, casting French, date 1766 to 1794; weight about 6340 pounds.

Eight 6-pounders Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 6600 pounds.

One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1500 pounds.

784 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3500 pounds.

4 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 466 pounds.

do Tires, do 1800 pounds.

do Hub-rings, do 200 pounds.

do Strap-iron, do 211 pounds.

Scrap iron, weight about 3022 pounds.

The above will be sold in lots for cash.

Payments to be made in national or State currency of solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with but little delay, and will be at buyer's risk until removal.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS,

10-4-tuth1-6t Quartermaster-General of Penna.

## CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-tuthtu-2m No. 1139 MARKET STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

4p48 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

## WANTS.

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA,

August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED.

300 Teamsters,

50 Wheelwrights and

50 Blacksmiths.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. J. STRANG,

CAPTAIN, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,

9-12-1m QUARTERMASTER'S AGENT.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Nos. 338, 340, AND 342 FOURTEENTH STREET, Near New York Avenue,

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1864.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, fifty good carpenters to go to Fort Lookout, Md. Wages $3 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government, for the workmen and their families from this city to Fort Lookout.

JOHN A. ELSON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,

10-1-6t Depot of Washington.

TINNERS WANTED.—

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1864.

WANTED, AT ONCE—At the Government Workshops, corner of FIFTEENTH and F Streets, TWENTY GOOD TINSMITHS, or men who understand the manufacture and putting up of sheet-iron Stoves.

Wages twenty dollars per month, with a ration. Also, privilege of hospital when sick.

Application to be made to Captain JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., No. 104 F Street.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,

9-23-3t Depot of Washington.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN having a thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, with a large acquaintance and sufficient capital, desires to become associated with a Partner to establish a Broker's Office for general banking business in this city; or he would become interested in an established house of character and standing. Address "BROKER, Box 3160, Post Office. 10-4-3t*

## JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m


## PROPOSALS.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. ERIN,

Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster-General's Office.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, September 26, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, September 30, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

FRIDAY, October 7, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. ERIN,

9-26-6t Colonel, in charge 1st DIVISION Q. M. G. O.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864,

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more,

JAMES A. ERIN,

10-3-1m Colonel First Division, Quartermaster-General's Office.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., September 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 10, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the con ractor. They must average about (1350) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will retain the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

*All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.*

J. H. GILMAN,

9-22-10S Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, October 6, 1864, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following

LUMBER:—

50,000 feet Oak Lumber, 1 inch square edged.
25,000 do. do., 2 do., not edged.
50,000 do. do., 2½ inch, not edged.
25,000 do. do., 3 do., do.
25,000 do. do., 3½ inch, not edged.
50,000 feet Ash Lumber, 3 do.
25,000 do. do., 2½ do.
25,000 do. do., 3 do.
25,000 do. do., 4 do.

All of the above described to be best quality Lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the Lumber bid for to be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

Bidders will state prices, both in writing and figures, and the quantity of each kind bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,

9-29-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 24, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY, October 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of—

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of cotton or linen material.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, October 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, October 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed "Proposals for ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN A. ELSON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 29, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of—

TROUSERS, Mounted, Army Standard.
SACK COATS Lined, Army Standard.
HALLIARDS, Garrison, and Storm, Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing

# Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.


### LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER TO HON. SIMON CAMERON.

The subjoined letter, marked as it is by the emphatic terseness which characterizes all the productions of its distinguished author, will be read with especial interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Sept. 26, 1864.

My Dear Cameron—You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here you would have found much of interest in answer to the question: What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have by no means been spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in the southern newspapers. I am certain that there have been months of depletion to the southern army—that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability if not the will to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The confederate Congress in December last passed an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that *all white residents* of the Confederate States between the ages of *seventeen* and *fifty* are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be *detailed by military authority*, to raise the provisions and do the work for the army *in the field*.

What would our Democratic friends who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tyranny" say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Governor Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Voorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners that the rebel means as to men are at an end.

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the south would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipment, that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be their last campaign, that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the confederate States will be acknowledged and a treaty of peace be concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the north to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the southern leaders, aided by the election of Gen. McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all.

Therefore whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the government upon matters of mere administration—yea, even in impossible points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its acts—it see s to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents; and to what is still more important, to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this government put into the hands of the [illegible] ton, Long, Harris, Voorhees and their surroundings, north and south? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean. The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the government.

Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side, because most of them coming from the border States, does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's "constitutional rights of States," I think it would exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the south?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the north by secession and the point of the bayonet?

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery does and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery, by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston, to-day, a negro can be bought for $3000 in confederate money, which sells for $30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro $100. And this, too, with cotton at $1 75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring $1000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgment of the confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform to which any true loyal Democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object? I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough, and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

### Suppression of News in the South.

We have received from Atlanta a sheet of thin paper, such as is used in writing telegraphic despatches manifold, that was found in the office of Addayr & Smith, editors of the *Southern Confederacy*, formerly published at Atlanta. The date of a despatch from Richmond, given below, does not name the month or year, but from the contents of another despatch upon the same sheet, we presume the time was early last winter. The following is the despatch:—

"RICHMOND, 2d.—Private and confidential to the press:—You are earnestly requested, by the direction of the Secretary of War, to suppress all notice of a demonstration which occurred here this morning by women, in regard to the supply of provisions, and to communicate this request, confidentially, to those editors who may not receive this admonition. GRANGE."


HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Mis-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Diseases of Females.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by an other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will *radically exterminate* from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; certainly superseding those *nauseous and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1m[illegible]-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovelorn sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BUCHU!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high hope's aloud to soar,
If a marble stone which dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it e'en long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to joys—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and with me there.

There, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

FOR a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 418 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 8-26-tf

SAMARITAN'S CURE.

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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

*Price $2*—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2090 Post Office.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Sole Agents,

Be sure and ask for

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and, consequently the constitution generally. It will cure all Sores, Sprue, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Sent to any address. au30-tuth sim

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE
CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!

Price $2. Male or Female.
Sent by mail to any address.

C. PRICE ROSE,
Box 2090 Post Office.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Sole Agents,
10-1 tuth&thm

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove elusive, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO. No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10 1-tuth&im

MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

[illegible] a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. G. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. G. EVERETT. my25-1y

NOW READY,

COAL AT $7'50 PER TON

THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Are Now Delivering Coal

from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Skidmore and Mammoth Veins, at the following rates:—

To Subscribers, per ton.....$7 50
To Non-Subscribers, per ton.....12 00

Thus saving $4 50 per ton to Stockholders. Besides this saving, there will be a dividend annually on the stock, in all probability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, so that after the first year, Stockholders will not only get their Coal for nothing, but will also probably receive a small dividend on their Stock. The lease runs, at the present low royalty, for fifteen Years. The ten dollars per share paid now is for the whole term of the lease.

The present capacity of the Mine is 50,000 tons per year, or one ton per share. This will soon be increased to 100,000 tons, which will give the Company 100,000 tons to sell to outsiders at the highest market prices, THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Subscriptions to the Stock (which may still be made at $10 per share) will be received at the office of the Company, No. 5½ S. SIXTH Street, second story.

President,
JAMES LYND.

Directors,

JAMES LYND, No. 5½ S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 611 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street.
P. F. CLAYTON, No. 155 N. Third street.
THOMAS R. CARSED, No. 106 Chestnut street. 26-2t

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING, AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
9-29-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

$1300.—FOR SALE.—A WELL-SECURED first Mortgage of this amount.
J. HAYS CARSON,
Conveyancer,
10-3-3t* No. 428 LIBRARY Street, near Fifth.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN.

$50,000,000.

This Bank is prepared to receive the preliminary deposit of two per cent., on account of this Loan, required by the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 1, 1864, and to issue receipts in duplicate therefor.

This Bank will be represented at the opening of the subs on the 14th inst., by one of its officers, and any one desiring to participate in the general bid of the Bank can do so without charge. Further information will be given on application at the Bank.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. 10 3-10t

FREDK. STEER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-11

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au25-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—Principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and such sum and sub-[illegible] must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 26th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$10,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-26-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 534 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 26.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES. $10 PAR VALUE.

This Company own, in fee simple, the Richardson Farm, containing one hundred and thirty-nine (139) acres on Oil Creek; also one-twenty-first of all the oil produced on the Titus lease on the Story Farm; one-third of all the oil produced on the Gillespie tract, Wild Cat Hollow; and the land interest in the Swamp Angel Well; and lease on the George Washington McClintock Farm.

The income of the Company is now about two hundred ($200) dollars per day, which will pay a good dividend on the subscription price, with a sure prospect of a large increase.

Subscription books are now open at the Office of the Company.

H. C. CORFIELD,
10-3-6t* Secretary.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au21-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
BY
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-3 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S
GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at DR. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, deemed my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 180 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. H. ALLEN.

Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kemmle, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this deadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to hear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

MOSES KEMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL.
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1811 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and drowsiness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 420 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Dehn, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and carping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and of times I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES DEHN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain; and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them; and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia one of my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for the years of that time I have not been free from pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and after taking half a box I *am a well man, and cannot say anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three of our first class physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore. Oh! I cannot express to you in words to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had not all hope of ever being well. Finally I made it a subject of prayer to God that He would direct me to some physician or med cine that would cure me. I was led to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. Mc. Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I ever make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and ease per only wish. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken seven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted.

Mrs. M. B. THOMPSON,
Richmond street, four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. Words cannot express what I endured with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it. I became so restless in my bed that I was glad when I was able to get up, less than from four and often eight days; under this weakness suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dread of horror and evil forebodings. I thought that every body hated me, and I hated everybody. I could not hear my husband or my own children—everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better; but in a few days my dreadful complaints was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, and his treatment of Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart, and obtained my case to him. He said he had no doubt of my cure me. So in three days after I called, and placed myself under the Doctor's care finest, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to improve for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I must sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial